BOSTON-CHICAGO-SAN FRANCISCO. ROSTON.

POLITICAL-THE PACIFIC BANK-FRAUD-NAVIGATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Feb. 3. - The Republican State Committee's choice of young Henry Cabot Lodge for chairman is interpreted in two ways-one that the "Old Guard" definitively surrenders to the new blood, and the other that the chance of success is so desperate that only venturous youth can be induced to undertake the responsibility of next year's campaign. There was really no serious competition on the part of ex-Collector Beard, the one other prominent candidate for the post. Mr. Lodge has been defeated by prejudice against "aristocracy" in his two last attempts to secure the Republican nomination in the Lynn-Nabant district, where he resides in the summer, but he has shown so much persistency and "practical politics" in his canvasses that he has won the respect and admiration of the politicians. He is the gentleman and scholar in politics without the guilelessness and squeamishness of the said gentleman and scholar. He will organize a cool, thorough and able campaign to win, and will claim his reward in due time.

Governor Butler has lapsed into profound quiet for the time being, and no further indications of the upheaval promised in State affairs have appeared since the inaugural, undoubtedly because there is nothing in particular to upturn.

The movement of the outraged stockholders of the Pacific Bank against the directors is understood to be about to take the form of a civil prosecution under common law. Controller Knox and Receiver Price, after a long and careful study of the case, have come to the conclusion that it brings to light a defect in the National Banking act-the absence of any provision for the prosecution of bank officials grossly delinquent through negligence, though not guilty of embezzlement.

The woman suffragists have had their annual hearing before a legislative committee and been countered on by a petition signed by sixty ladies of the first families, protesting against being saddled with political duties. The programme this winter is to push for municipal suffrage, on the argument that women whose property is taxed by municipal corporations have an indefeastble right to be represented in the administration, and instancing the precedent of the voting of women in municipal affairs in England and Scot-

A special committee is to investigate the gross fraud in balloting for directors of city institutions in "Mr. Whitmore's City Council," as it is now jocosely called. Enough members in addition to those voting against his candidates stood up and declared that they had voted against to prove that the vote as returned by the tellers was a bald falsification. Mr. Whitmore had the audacity to reply that these members were probably lying.

The Boston Board of Trade has adopted strong resolutions in favor of the repeal of the navigation laws, so as to permit the purchase of foreign-built shipping and its use for American commerce except in the coastwise trade.

CHICAGO.

LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONS-SOCIAL. |BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. |

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 .- The question of high license continues to agitate the community, but there is no hope that the Common Council will make any change in the present license rate, which is \$52. At the last two meetings various resolutions were offered to increase the rate to sums ranging from \$104 to \$500, the liquor interest is so strong that every resolution has been tabled, and thus no progress has been made. The public is now looking for relief to the Legislature, where a bill is pending fixing the rate at \$500. Even in that body, the prospects are far from hope-

Another bill, however, is pending in the Legislature which receives the assent of the Chicago Aldermen, as it increases their pay to \$5 for each meeting of the approve it.

Still another bill is meeting with an enthusiastic reception. It proposes to interfere with a class of husbands who, as its author declares, " pet their wives for passion and thump them for pastime." The bill revives the whipping-post for wife-heaters. and the committee who have it in charge have unanimously decided to recommend its passage.

A brilliant social incident of the week has been the opening of the magnificent residence of S. M. Nickerson, president of the First National Bank. The host and hostess, assisted by Miss Stella Easton, of Philadelphia, received their guests, numbering about 500 of the leading people of the city. Mr. Nickerson's mansion is one of the most elegant in the country, and includes a magnificent art gallery. The reception was one of the most brilliant of the winter.

SAN FRANCISCO.

DISASTERS AND SENSATIONS-CORRUPT OF-FICIALS-THE DRAMA.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—One disaster has followed so fast upon another's heers during the week that the public has been surfeited with sensations. First came the great calamity on the Southern Pacific Railroad at Tehichipa, which brought more than a dozen people to a cruei death and badly injured as many more. The details of the disaster are now well known, but the effort made to shift the responsibility for criminal carelessness has not been successful. From all that can be gained of the cause of the accident it seems plain that the rear brakeman, who left his post to escort a young woman to the station, is directly responsible. He claims to have set the brakes thoroughly, and the mtimation is thrown out that tramps who were on the train tampered with the brakes and started the train down the grade, in order to plunder the wreck. Any one who has been over the Tentchipa pass will not put much faith in this theory, for it was only by a miracle that the two forward cars, in which the tramps were, escaped destruction with the others. Many of the victims lived in this city and Oakland, so that the disaster came home with peculiar force and created intense excitement. Happily, the loss of life is less than at first reported and all the injured are in a fair way of recovery.

On the day after the milway wreck-a beautiful Sunday with clear bracing air and bright sunshine-the Sabbath quiet was broken by what seemed the reports of three or four heavy guns from Alcatraz or the fortifications on Angel Island. They proved, however, to be the echoes of a great explosion at the giant powder works, on the shores of the bay near the University town of Berkeley. Explosions are periedical there, but this one was especially disastrous, blowing all the buildings into small bits and killing the German assistant superintendent and twenty-two of the gang of Chinese workmen. The grounds tooked exactly like a Western town after a cyclone has passed over it. All the Chinese who were able to walk fled in wild terror, with their belongings slung on poles over their shoulders. There will be no difficulty, however, in getting a new force, as John is a fatalist and labors calmly in places where a European could not be hired to work.

Another exciting incident which has caused much talk nere was the attempted robbery of the Central Pacific east-bound train, at a lonely station in the sage-brush deserts of Nevada, on Monday morning. Fifteen masked men were engaged in the crime and their plans were laid with the care that comes of long experience. They would have captured all the express and mail matter had it not been for the courage of Ross, the shot-gun messenger of Wells, which a protest was made against the present managed at bay for more than two hours. Finally they Fargo & Co. Single-handed he kept the fifteen rob-

decided to burn him in his car, but the work proving more difficult than they fancied, the gang de parted, having gained only \$10 50 for a hard night's work. The brave man who saved the train from pillage was wounded twice, but will recover. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, standing six feet four inches in his stockings, lean, supple, muscular-a giant who is known throughout the Territories for his suberb conrage and iron nerve. He began life as a gambler, but later adopted the calling of shot gun messenger on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stages, riding on the box by the side of the driver, with his gun across his knees. Three times he was " held up by road agents "-to use the Western idiom -and in each case he best off the robbers and saved the treasure. He has been running for several years on the overland trains from Reno to Ogden, in charge of the express car, and his stalwart figure is the admiration of many a tourist. His home is in Ogden, where he is now the popular hero.

Several of the city officials who recently retired to private life promise to come before the people again in a new rôle. From investigations made this week it appears that a systematic robbery of the treasury has been carried on in more than one department. The Superintendent of Streets appears to have had the worst gang about him. On the payroll for street work were the names of more than a score of "dummies"-men of straw who served as the medium for the transfer of taxpayers' coin to the ward politician. The Department of Sewers is now being investigated, and the prospect is that morally it will be found as foul as it is in fact. If the cases can be worked up fully a number of expert forgers will be added to the contingent at San

One third of the time allotted to the session of the State Legislature is gone, and yet nothing has been accomplished. Bushels of bills have been introduced : much wisdom has been shown in debate ; the technicalities of parliamentary law have been well aired,-but of any real results the session has peen tarren. The bill to repeal the Sunday law has passed the Assembly and is sure to meet the approval of the Democratic Senate. The Bourbon approval of the Democratic Senate. The Bourbon Boss of San Francisco, with a saloon in the basement of the Capitol building and a well-organized labby in the chambers above, is working to secure control of the Police and Fire Departments of this city, and bids fair to succeed. His henchmen, who are extensively interested in the gun-mills and the bunko and fare dense f the city, have neen gailed by police supervision and desire more freedom for their operations, especially in view of the large crowds expected at the coming triennial conclave of Knights Templar. A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Eastern press in regard to the wealth of the members of the California Legislature. Unfortunately it is a canaral, the majority of these statesmen being poor, with a great last for coin and small regard for political morality.

The run of the spectacular play of "Youth" at

coin and small regard for political morality.

The run of the spectacular play of "Youth" at the Grand Opera House was brought to a sudden end yesterday by the flight of the two managers. Andrews and Stockwell. They cleaned up all the cash in the box office, left the company unpaid, and departed for New-York. They opened before the holidays, with cheap prices, and did a good besiness, but heavy expenses and lavish advertising absorbed more than the proceeds. Their debts are legion, and the prospect is that the house once more will be deserted. Indeed, it takes a manager of great nerve or recklessness to flout the tramore will be deserted. Indeed, it takes a manager of great nerve or recklessness to flout the traditional bad linck of this drainatic morgue. No one ever succeeded in it. It was built by Dr. Wade, an old placeer dentist who made a large fortune and was then seized with a passion to build a fine theatre. He owned the lot on Mission-st, and there he terected the present building. It is a spacious and beautiful playnouse, but it cost far more than the Doctor anticipated, and it did not rent because its situation was bad. He tried to pay off the mort graces in it but the result was that in a few years its situation was bad. He tried to pay of the mort gages on it, but the result was that in a few years he was ruined and the theatre passed into the hands of Mr. Flood, of the Bonanza firm, who still owns it. The crowning blow for the builder was the change of name from Wade's to the Grand Opera House. Now there is nothing but local tradition to preserve the memory of his ill-fated enthusiasto for the drama.

The Madison Square Company have onened well in "Esmeralda" at the Baldwin, and the piece promises to have a long run; the Rice Surprise Party at the Bush is also doing a good business, white "Michael Strogod!" with more than its original splendor of scenie effect, lights up the California. Take it all in all, theatre managers have had no cause for complaint this season.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE TROUBLES.

posed yesterday to regard the meeting held at the Cooper Union on Thursday evening as a disgraceful affair. "Why, there were old gray-bander The members of the American Institute were dis Council and also allows the same amount for each committee meeting. A few of the better class oppose it, but the majority, headed by the Mayor, have been working below the surface for some time. The fact is, there has been too much favor time in the administration of the Institute and affairs of the some of the members do not intend to allow the of the members do not intend to allow the thing to continue any longer. Our society is behind the time in the line of mechanical and maintrial improvements, and our exhibitions have decentated into mere bazaars for the display of goods. Members of the 'ring' reap the benefits of these exhibitions while the rest of as stand by and loss on. Last year some of us concaded to see what we could do toward breaking up the ring.' It had always been the custom during Horace Greely's administration to call a special meeting, before the annual meeting. custom during Horace Greety's Rumanistation to call a special meeting, before the annual meeting, at which the report of the frustees was presented for examination. But now, nothing of the kind is done. The report last highly was rushed through in spite of our protests. There were inaccuracies which we wanted explained; but no, the president shut us right off. The by-laws state that the opport shut us right off. The by-faws state that the coport is to be submitted to the members ten days belone the annual meeting. Then see how the 'ring' fixes up the ticket for election. The members get together, hold a cancus, and then compel us to vote their ticket of none at all. We don't see the ticket until election day, and so have no opportunity to get up shotter. Last year we prepared a treat of our own and tack doubt sixteen votes of having it successful. I believe the linances of the lastitute have been mismanaged and need investi-Institute have been mismanaged and need investi-

gating."

The reporter called upon Nathan C. Elv, the president of the Institute, and asked his views upon the situation. "There are four or five persons who are the leaders in this opposition movement," he said, "Among Inise are M. A. Sutherland, R. H. Sunnaen and Dundas Dick, I know of no reason for this disaffection of the control Dundas Dick. I know of no reason for this disaffection unless it be desirs for office. They do not like it because they have not been elected to office. The charges which they bring against the present officers are wholly informed. They have stated that the Institute is losing ground. Here is a list of the assets during the live years I have been president: January 1, 1879, \$193,16145; January 1, 1880, \$200,02444; January 1, 1881, \$206,98432; January 1, 1882, \$200,02444; January 1, 1881, \$206,38432; January 1, 1882, \$214,49978. You see there is a gain of \$21,38933 during the five years. This is a sufficient answer to their charge. They say that the report for 1882 is inaccurate and that the finances have been mismanaged. Well, now look at the names of the auditors who teatify to the correctness of the accounts. They are William A. Camp, James G. Powers and David Morgan, men whose integrity cannot be questioned. The value of the machinery and fixtures, \$35,000, is not included in the report of the trustees. I signed my name to the report because I believed it to be true, and when my integrity was questioned has night I would have knocked down the men who insulted me had I been a younger man. As for the cancuses which are held each year, I would say that I never yet attended one of them nor have I been consulted in regard to them."

The "reform" party of the Institute held a meet-

which are held each year, I would say that I never yet attended one of them nor have I been consuited in regard to them."

The "reform" party of the Institute held a meeting at Clarendon Hall, in Thirteenth-st, lest evening to devise plaus by which the power of the "ring" could be overthrown. Robert H. Shannon presided. The report of the committee appointed on Thursday evening to draw up a ticket for the coming election was read and approved. The ticket, which is to be known as the "Members' Reform licket" reads as follows: For president, John W. Cochran; first vice-president, ex-Judge Benjamic C. Wandell: second vice-president, Heary J. Newton; trustees, Dr. James R. Favlor, James Lyell, Garret L. Schuyler, W. Jennings Demorest, John Phin, J. Owen Rouse, Alfred S. Nason, Thomas Darlington, D. J. Whitney, J. J. Little, John Robertson, John Ruddell, Edward Bierstadt, Dr. C. Fayette Taylor, and J. Wynne Jones; auditor, O. D. Baldwin; inspectors of election, F. W. Clark, John R. Hudson and Albert N. White.

Mr. Shannon, as chairman of the Committee on Investigation, reported that he had consulted with a member of the bar in reference to the proposition which had been made to procure an injunction to prevent the thirty-nine new members from voting at the coming election. It would cost \$250 to draw up the necessary papers, and he asked whether the members present thought it wise to spend that amount for the purpose. After considerable discussion the matter was laid upon the table. Later in the evening it was taken up again, when it became known that the necessary amount had been 'ledged by several members, who desired to see the pian carried out. It was decided to have the papers drawn up at once. A paper signed by G. W. Hoag, W. A. Rees and O. G. Mason was then read, in which and protest was made against the present management of the Institute, The paper will be

TOPICS AT WASHINGTON.

WHAT IS TALKED OF AT THE CAPITAL. POPULAR INTEREST IN CONGRESS-SOCIAL LIFE NEW-YORKERS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 3.-Probably the average newspaper reader, who regularly skips the Washington dispatches on the Tariff debate, will not believe it, but it is nevertheless a fact that Congressthe House at least-is seldom so interesting to the spectator in the gallery as it is now. The subject is a dry one, except to those who take a student's Interest in it, or to those who know that the turning of a Congressman's hand may mean disaster to their business for years to come. Some of these anxious men can be seen here and there in bill and intently watching the proceedings; and they look as if they found Congress anything but dall. But those who have neither a natural nor an acquired interest in the subject like to watch the debate also, for the reason that Congress itself-perhaps it would be ested. It is only now and then, and then usually by chance, that the sightseer in Washington comes upon a stirring scene in the House. Two members will get into a parliamentary squabble. There is give and take" for a few moments. Members stop their letter-writing at their desks and listen, or break away from the groups of chatting and smoking men at the back of the hall. In five minutes it is all over. The letter-writers go on writing, the smokers go on smoking, the talkers go on talking. The Reading Clerk, perhaps, resumes the reading of a bill in his official monotone, or a member drones off a speech from a pile of man useript, and the House has become the same chaotic, listless, noisy, confusing and tiresome crowd of men it had been for days before and will be for days to come. But the Tariff bill touches almost every member at some point, and through it many a man hopes to reveal to an astonished world unexpected attributes of statesmanship. The result is that the House is full, almost every member is in his seat, and the close attention given to the business in hand results in a degree of order seldom seen. The speakers all talk earnestly, and usually briefly, and ike schoolboys between two tellers standing in the little semi-circle in front of the Speaker's deskvoting in this way on some amendment. All this gives a briskness to the scene it is sadly lacking in as a rule. Whether it is because the tourists have found this out or not, the city is now crowded with strangers.

The social whirligig is going faster than ever, because when Lent is over this Congress will be over with it, and the most must be made of these last days. Perhaps the rate isn't any more rapid here than it is in other cities, but the circle is so much smaller and the same faces are met so often that seems sometimes like spinning around on one cel-and that makes anybody but a dervish dizzy. The wife of Senator Perkins gives a luncheon a which various Browns, Joneses and Robinsons, mostly in official life, are present. Afterward they al reet at an afternoon tea given by the wife of Genral Dash, and again at the house of Commodore Bowsprit. Of course they all call upon the wife of Secretary Blank, this being her receiving day, and they are quite likely to meet there; and they may neet at several more teas before a number of them line tegether at Senator Smith's. A few hours later all the Perkinses, Browns, Joneses, Robinsons, Dashes, Bowsprits, Blanks and Smiths meet at the ball given by General Sabre, of the Army—there are so many Generals who are not of the Army, and never were, apparently, that some distinction is neces sary-and later again at a reception, winding up with a german. By this time the Perkinses, Browns, Joneses, Robinsons, etc., are tolerably familiar with the personal appearance of each other. A young whose father occupies an official position which compels her to go into society with the same system and energy that a general enters upon a amonign gave as her round of work the other day luncheon, twenty-one calls, three afternoon teas, dinner, three parties and a german; and this wasn't much of a day either. But Washington society of the brightest and best. One strong circumstance is becoming more diversified every year, and that, too, in the best part of it. The number of people of eniture and wealth who choose this city as a winter home is growing steadily, and the evidences of pro- and about the Treasury Department, and if anyone gress toward metropolitanism are increasing on chooses to think that he is holding up the President

The Marquis of Lorne has come and gone, leaving behind him the impression of a good-natured and reasonably democratic young man, who would n no account assume air of social superiority over Queen Victoria because his fathers were dukes in cotland when the Queen's were still petty princes n Germany. As a vivacious and irreverent young person connected with the Diplomatic Corps put it. e was " the guest of his mother-in-law" instead o the President, as one absurd rumor had it he would oc; and he was handsomely entertained by the President, General Sherman and others. There was some portentous she king of head- over the fact that at the ball given at the British Legation in honor of the Marquis supper was served to him at a separate table, in company with a number of ladies ameeted with the highest officials; the rest of the guests were served standing. It was remarked that no one could remember that anybody out the Emperor of Brazil had been treated with this distinction. But no proof has yet been produced that those who were served standing failed to got enough to cat, and this always seems to be the important question at evening parties.

It was an important event, socially and otherwise, when the sun began to shine here last Tue slay without the slightest warning to the inhabitants. The weather here has been what the weather seems to have been everywhere for the fast sex months beyond the scope of the ordinary vocabulary. The sky of duli gray clouds that has hung over the city almost without a break since New Year's day has turned the usual winter brightness of Washington mto dark days of dampness and chill, wholly without any suggestion of Southern mildness and warmth, Charles Wyndham, the English actor, who has been playing here this week to full bouses, has even more of a gradge against the Weather Bureau than most of us. He is an enthusiastic admirer of America and Americans, and when he was bringing his company over he tried to console them for a brief exile from England by telling them of the magnificent, weather they would have here. He talked about the splendid blue skies and the glittering smeshine of an American winter as eloquently as Bob Sackett could have done. And his fellow-actors have hardly seen the sky or the sun since they came. Now, however, they are having some real R publican weather, and as Mr. Wyndham has been led by his success tol engthen his tour by ing in California, which will him here until summer, there is time yet for him to redeem the reputation for veracity that he staked on our capricions climate. There was an inother night, when Mr. Astey, of the Wyndham Company, received a telegram announcing that he has just fallen heir to £50,000. This is scientific proof that people do fall heir to things-a point on which a good many people are confirmed sceptics. Mr. Wy dham knows Washington well, for when he was in the Union Army he used to run up here for a day or two at a time to get a taste of the comforts of civilized life. He has received a great deal of attention. He has enten lunch with "Sunset! Cox, had a chat with the President and a good time with General Sherman. What more could man de sire Y

There was an amusing little incident at a Demoeratic dinner-party the other night. It would be telling" to say where it was. One of the afterdinner speakers branched off upon the prospects of the party, and was listened to with marked attention, because he is a man of national reputation, and because there sat with him at the table at least three candidates for the Democratic nomination for President. So when the speaker said he belioved the Democratic party would win in 1884, and added, in a significant tone, that he did not

doubt that the next President of the United States was in the room at that very moment, an expectant silence fell on the company. Was this to be a declaration" for a candidate? The orator paused for a moment. Of the three can-AND GOSSIP-THE SPEAKERSHIP-PROMINENT didates present, one began at once to study his bill of fare with a raised eyebrow and an air of complete absorption; another rubbed his beard as if he would rub it off; and the third simply blushed. The orator stopped just long enough to allow this little by-play to begin, and then said quietly that he would not disturb the harmony of the present occasion by mentioning the gentleman's name. A shout went up, the candidates joining in it, which fairly woke up the colored coachmen on their boxes outside-a feat usually only to be accomplished with several sharp pokes of a cane in the region of the dorsal vertebræ. Steele Mackaye says that "a joke is the prothe gaileries, poring over copies of the Tariff duct of the occasion." This seemed very funny to everybody at the time. Perhaps it was because the speaches came, of course, at the end of the dinner. It is remarkable how the average man's apprecia tion of humor improves as a dinner goes on. What he would have regarded before the dinner began as utterly flat becomes amusing when better to say again the House-is so keenly inter- he is half way down the bill of fare, and by the time he has reached the end the most commonplace thing is exquisitely humorous.

Speaking of Democrats, the canvass for Speaker

of the next House makes little or no progress, which must be so, seeing that only 82 of the 191 Demo crats in the next House are members of the present one, making 109, or a considerable majority of the caucus, new members. No crystallization need be looked for, then, for some time. It is clear already, however, that there will be a bitter fight between the many candidates. Mr. Randall will be fought hard by the men he made enemies of when he was Speaker and on account of his tariff views. Mr. Carlisle is already attacked as the creature and representative of the whiskey interest. Mr. Eaton's friends, it is said, will urge him on the ground that Mr. Randall and other leaders of the Democratic Congresses were repudiated by the people in the election of a Republican House in 1880, and that while a Democratic House has since een elected, it does not mean that the old set of leaders has been called back to power, but that a new set is demanded. The feeling between Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Carlisle is anything but corevery little while the members rise and stream dial. Mr. Blackburn, by the way, is said to have formed an alliance with John B. Clark, ir., of Missourt, a member of the present House and a candidate for Clerk of the next. The canvass of Messrs, Morrison and Springer seems to excite no animosity, not even between themselves, for they are as friendly as possible. There is a rumor that they have agreed to divide the Illinois delegation - Springer to vote for himself and Morrison to take the rest. Mr. Springer tells me, by the way, that his lineage has been traced back to about the year 1,000, when one of his ancestors made a wonderful leap from a high tower and was thereafter known as Ludwig der springer. This must be true, because Mr. Springer has seen the tower. Those who were disposed to wonder at his actions during the electoral count and on various important public occasions since should remember, therefore, that he was only displaying his ancestra proclivities, all unconscious, probably, of their distinguished or giu. If he would only take his ancestor's name now, he would be the very strongest man the Democrats could put on their ticket to solve the problem how they are to hold in the German vote they got in 1882. "Ludwig der Springer" would sweep the country. But as to the Speakership, nothing is clear yet, excepting that Mr. Randall will be at a marked disadvantage in the contest through his extreme simplicity of character and his ignorance of the sinful political games which his opponents will undoubt

edly practise. Mr. Conkling is here also, which recalls a wacked story of the time when DeWitt C. Wheeler, commonly known as "Clint," wanted to get the appointment of Second Assistant Postmaster-General from President Garfield. It is said that Mr. Conk. ling remarked, "For heaven's sake, man, get some place where they won't turn a calcium light No doubt the story is entirely without foundation, as many other stories are that are fold in favor of this story is that Mr. Wheeler courts the keen bright sunlight of publicity on all occusions. He basks in it in the vestibule of Willari's Hotel on one shoulder and Secretary Folger on the wrapped with certain nummles. or Mr. Wheeler wouldn't shrink from having the fact mentioned in the newspapers.

Ex-Governor Cornell has been staying here for week, making a very quiet visit, in which he says there is no positical thought or sign ficance. He is accompanied by Mrs. Cornell, whose health is not good, and he has intimated that if the Washington weather did not improve he should have to try that further South. John F. Smyth has been staying at the same hotel-so that the town has held at the same time Archur, Folger, Cornell and Smyth, who used to meet at Albany in rather different relations. The two tast-named are on speaking terms, but if the President has invited the ex-Governor of New-York to dinner to meet the Secretary of the Treasury the fac has escaped public notice.

Monagemery Blair is reported to be seriously ill at his country place, Silver Spring, a few miles from Washington. Mr. Herndon, the Alabama Congress-man, whose name, it was expected a few days ago, might be added any hour to the long list of the dead of the XLVIIth Congress, is now on the road

Mr. W. W. Story has been one of the conspicuous figures of Washington society this season. A few weeks ago he was asked to deliver his fecture on Michael Angelo, and Willard Hall, in which the Peace Convention was held in the vain hope of putting off the war, was chosen as the place. When the time came many people were surprised, and no one more so apparently than Mr. Story, to find the hall crowded with a brilliant and distinguished audience-so crowded us to be more than uncomfortable This led to his lecture being given a second time last Thursday, at the Tenth Street Congregational Church, with repeated success.

A MEETING OF TEACHERS. A meeting of the Male Teachers' Association was held at the College of the City of New-York yester-day morning. The new course of study was the princihere be instructed as to the latitude which is to be allowed them in their views of the methods of instruction, teveral of the teachers expressed the opinion that the subjects should be taught as seemed best for the class, while others contended that such action would be dangerous. The action of the Board of Education in distanging the special teachers after March 1 was regarded as unjust. Many expressed a desire to have their own alaries reduced 3 per cent in order that the special cachers might be retained. Resolutions were adopted become fast the special teachers and the teachers in he colored schools of the city have the hearty sympathy and the earnest co-operation of the Male Teachers' Association in their efforts to induce the Board of Education to reschild or modify its action in dispensing with heir services.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE LIEDERERANZ.

The Liederkranz ball at the Academy of Music to-morrow night is expected to surpass any yet given by the society. Arrangements for it have been made on an extensive scale and costumes of unusual brilliancy have been procured for the committee-men and the men-al-arms who will guard the various entrances and exits. German hunters of the fifteenth century will be the guardians of the Academy's doors and drive away objectionable persons. The procession with which the ball will be opened will be led by Heinrich Wrimmel at the head of sixteen knights in armor. At wrammel at the head of anxiety will march a herald, and follow-ling a corps of tweive frampeters. The Floor Committee, sixteen to number, attired in costumes of the period of Lones XVI, will be directed by the master of ceremonles, Joseph Kapp, behind whom will be a banner-bearer and two attendants. Three court jesters will, by their antics, keep Prince Carnival merry as he is borne in a chair on the shoulders of eight inntasticuly attired men. choice, keep Prince Carnival merry as he is borne in a chair on the shoulders of eight fautastically attired men. The Court of the France will follow him, the ladles in many colors and the gontiemen in black. Merry makers of many kinds are to form the next feature of the procession, which will be closed with forty-eight guests of Prince Carnival in their distinctive national costumes—Indians, Negroes, Esquimanx, Turks, Chinese, Polish Jows, Spanlards, French, Scots, Tyrolose, Irish and Gypsics. NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK FEDERAL OFFICERS. THE END OF MR. BURT'S TERM-THE NEW APPRAI-SER-ANOTHER APPLICANT FOR OFFICE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- There is no agitation in the Treasury Department as to what may happen the moment the terms of Naval Officer Burt and Surveyor Graham expire. It has been the uniform practice of the Department where a term has expired without the appointment of a successor to allow the incumbent to continue until his place is filled. Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court that boadsmen were only liable for the term for which the officer was appointed, the Department has made it a rule to pay the force under an officer who was holding over directly from the Treasury instead of through the officer, as before, thus avoiding risk of loss because of the lack of bond. It is the opinion of those best informed in the Department that Mr. Burt is entirely wrong in his law. The section in the Tenure of Office act making it a misdemeanor for an officer to exercise or attempt to exercise the duties of an office to which he is not entitled does not apply to the case of an officer who has held an office and is merely continuing the exercise of its functions for lack of a successor. The law directing the Collector to appoint some person to perform the duties of the Naval Officer or Surveyor in case of the "disability" of either obviously applies only to physical or men-tal disability.

tal disability.

A well-informed New-Yorker says that the President feels very kindly toward General Graham, and that he may be allowed to remain for some time; that the appointee in Mr. Burt's place will not be a politician, but a merchant; and that Collector Robertson will not be disturbed at present.

General Ketchum was unanimously confirmed for Appraiser to day.

General Ketchum was unanimously commenced to Appraiser to-day. Governor Foster, of Ohio, arrived in Washington to-day from New-York. In conversation with a friend he remarked that he heard considerable speculative talk about "New-York appointments" when he was in that city, and on his arrival at the capital he found that De Witt C. Wheeler was already on the ground, wearing the air of a man in full command of the situation. A New-York business man who arrived in Washington to-night said he had luncheon at the Astor House, and

night said he had luncheon at the Astor House, and all the talk in the crowd there was about the Now-York appointments, mingled with expressions of dissatisfaction at the self-assumed leadership of De Witt C. Wheeler in New-York matters.

But Mr. Wheeler is by no means the only New-York statesman in Washington. Edwin M. Johnson is here. Paint and not politics, he says, brought him to the National capital. Mr. Johnson is almost ready to declare that he does not care who fills the offices if he can be permitted to furnish the paint for this administration. With prudent forethought, however, Mr. Johnson came armed forethought, however, Mr. Johnson came armed with two strings for his bow. The Administration needs a Superintendent for the Bureau of Engraving needs a Superintendent for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and it may not care particularly for paints. Mr. Johnson is a printer as well as a dealer in paint. Besides the circulars and prospectases setting forth the excellence and cheapness of his merchandise, Mr. Johnson brought decuments were handsse. Mr. Johnson brought occurred and his fitness to be Superintendent of the Bureau of Eugraving and Printing. Among the latter it is understood, is a powerful letter from ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt describing Mr. Johnson's Canton and Company of the C commending his feast; qualifications and commending his fearty qualifications and commending his fearty for the Republican party, "especially our phase of it," and recommending his appoint ment. This letter, it is understood, was addressed to the President. Secretary Folger will appoint the Superintendent of the Eagraving and Printing

General Graham, Surveyor of the Port, says that a matters now stand he will consider his daties at an end at noon on February 7. He said yesterday: "The law ts clear on this point, and I shall have no right to discharge any duties after February 7, unless by order o President, to perform any of the duties of the office is a light misdementor punishable with not more than five years' imprisonment or more than \$10,000 fine, or both." The term of Mr. Burt, the Naval Officer, expires to-day.

DELAYING ACTION ON THE TARIFF BILL. REPUBLICANS AFRAID THE BILL WILL FAIL FOR WANT OF TIME-PROGRESS IMPEDED BY THE DEMOCRATS-SEVEN PARAGRAPHS OF SCHEDULE

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The Democratic free trade grave-diggers" were sent to the front again today, and tariff legislation in the House was compelied to wait for hours in order that Mr. Townshend, of Lilinois, might make demagogle on puerile amendments which he terward withdrew so that S. S. Cox might real extracts from Bastiat or spout Shake-speace, or to allow the idea-borrowing Springer to read about Ninevell, Babylon and the glassware found en-

only amendment adopted to-day was one reducing the proposed duty on that and lime class bottles and vials from 2 cents per pound to 35 per cent ad valorem, a change recommended by the Ways and Means Committee to make the rate correspond with that adopted yesterday on green and colored bottles, vials, etc. The items imposing a daty of 50 per cent ad valorem on all glassware, out, engraved, etc., and various rates from 11/2 to 3 ents per pound, according to size, on unpolished cylinder, crown and window glass provoked a brisk debate, which branched out into a discussion of the general principles of tariff legislation and led to some lively sparring, in which Mesers, Horr, Reed and S. S. Cox took a prominent part. The New-York humorist came off second best, but he succeeded in keeping in good temper. The Ways and Means mittee was sustained on every vote, but owing to the prograstinating disposition of the Democrats only seven paragraphs were disposed of, leaving four more to be acted upon before Schedule Cme als-can be reached.

After the House adjourned, the Republican mean bers of the Ways and Means Committee were found to be less hopeful than at any previous time, and some of them privately expressed the opinion that the bill will fail for want of time to push it to a conclusion. Something of this depression may have been communicated by Senator Morrill, who remarked to a member of the Ways and Means Committee this morning that he felt almost discouraged about the Senate bill. Probably, too, the expressions by Messis, Carlisle and Morrison that the Ways and Means bill is bound to fall have had a discouraging effect upon the Republicans, who understand pertectiv well that the noisy, small-bore demagogues who have been put forward to impede the progress of the bill receive their inspiration and all the encouragement and support they desire from the real leaders, like Carlisle, Tucker and Morrison, who are always ready to vote for an amendment proposed by any of the bushwhackers on their side. It may be that Mr. Kandali is honest in his professions of a desire to have the tariff revised, but it would be very difficult to find any act of his during the last week which would square with his professions. When he has not voted outright with the free-trade Democrats, he has uniformly "dodged," and the same may be said of the other so-called "tariff Democrats," except where some local interest has been attacked, in which case, like General Hancock, they found the tariff was "a

It is generally admitted that unless the Legislative Appropriation bill can be passed next Monday the Ways and Means bill must fail. Chair-man Hiscock said to-day that he did not know of a single Democrat who would vote to suspend the rules and pass the former bill; although pend the rules and pass the former bill; although there is a recent Democratic precedent for such action upon a general appropriation bill, and the Democrats passed a dozen big River and Harbor bills under a suspension of the rules when they controlled the House. "The Lexislative bill shall not be passed under a suspension of the rules if I can prevent it," said Mr. Biackburn to a Tribune correspondent this after-

suspension of the rules if ican provent. Sand the Blackburn to a Tribunce correspondent this afternoon in response to an inquiry.

The events of the last six days have clearly shown that, while the Republicans in the House have as a party done all in their power to press the Tariff bill, the Democrats have as sturdily and solidly opposed it, and opposed it in a manner and spirit which prove that if they can brevent it the burdens of taxation shall not be lightened nor the unnecessarily large revenues of the Government be diminished by any action of a kepublican Congress. Their opposition is not to the pending measure alone, for if their speeches and amendaments mean anything at all it is heatility to any tariff which shall protect American labor and American industry from ruinons foreign competition. Hardly a cay passes that Messrs. Carlisle and Tucker do not find it necessary to protest that they mean no harm to American industry and American workingmen; and not an hour passes

when the House is in Committee of the Whole that both of them do not offer, advocate or vote for both of them do not offer, advocate or vote for amendments which give the lie to all such protesta-tions. If there be no revision of the tariff by this Congress the responsibility for the failure will rest upon the shoulders of the Democratic party and its leaders in the House of Representatives

A PLAN TO FACILITATE PROGRESS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. | WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The anxiety of Republican Representatives to secure some sort of tariff revision at this session has inspired many schemes designed to facilitate proggress and insure final action. Several of these have been outlined in THE TRIBUNE. Another one is proposed by Representative Moore, of Tennessee, who said: "Unless we begin early next week to make more substantial progress, I shall at an early day press for adoption the following resolution :

" Whereas, It has become every hour m painfully apparent that the minority of this House are determined by parliamentary tactics to defeat, if possi-ble, the very generally desired passage of a revised Tariff

bill; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the pressing demands of every business interest throughout the country justify the majority in reporting, as a whole, the bill reported by the ways and Means Committee, and asking that, after calling the previous question, the bill be put upon its final passage."

COST OF OCEAN MAIL TRANSPORTATION. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- Early in the session the enate passed a resolution, offered by Senator Hoar, calling upon the Postmaster-General for a statement showing how much money has been paid each year since 1840 to ocean steamship companies for carrying the mail, what companies received the money, what portion of it was paid to vessels sailing under the American flag, and how much of it was a gratuity or subsidy. The Postmaster-General has sent a report to the Senate giving the information in detail. The total amount paid for transportion of the ocean mails from 1848 to 1882, both years inclusive, is shown to have been \$31,204,467 88, and of this amount \$22,911,538 43 was paid to companies owning steamers or other vessels sailing under the American flag. Previous to the flecal year 1848 the ocean mails were transported by sailing vessels, as their voyages might occur, for a small gratuity payable on each letter at the port of delivery. of delivery.

QUAKERS APPEAL TO MR. BUTTERWORTH. IRT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 3 .- Representative Butterworth, who is the foremost champion of the Bonded Spirits bill, comes of Quaker stock, and is an object of solicitude to the members to the Society of Friends, Yesterday he received an official communication from the Temperance Committee of the New-York Yearly Meeting, expressing a fear that he has not maturely considered his position in regard to the Whiskey bill, and beseeching him to re-examine the subject. Major Butterworth has not yet answered the letter, but he will do so, taking the ground that the question involved is purely an economic one, in which the principles of temperance are in no way

DR. HICKS SUES FOR LIBEL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- Attorneys for the Rev. William W. Hicks to-day entered suit against The Rev. William W. Richard Company, of this city, and The Graphic Company, of New-York City, charging both with having published a libel on the complainant and claiming \$35,000 damages in each case. The articles appeared in The Graphic as a special dispatch from Washington, dated January 19, and in The Star of January 20. The plainting was the spiritual adviser of Charles J. Gutteau, who was the spiritual adviser of Charles J. Guiceau, we willed him his body. Subsequently the body was taken to the Medical Museum and the story got abroad that Dr. dicks had demanded \$2,000 of the Surgeon-General before he would permit the bones of the skeleton to be arculated. Articles reflecting on the reputation of the lengthman appeared in various newspapers and he is now ecking legal redress.

PROPOSED NAVY REORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Rollins submitted a proposition looking to a large reduction in the active list of the Navy, by means of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. His proposition was referred to the Appropriations Committee, bofore whom this bill is still pending. Its text is as fol-lows: "That the President shall appoint a board of three rear-admirals on the active or retired list and one officer from the engineer, medical and pay corps, respectively, of high rank on the active or retired list, who shall, be fore the 1st day of October, 1883, thoroughly scrutinize the netive list of the Navy, and shall select therefrom 6 rear-almirals, 10 commodores, 40 captains, 80 com-manders, 70 heutenant-commanders, 240 heutenants, 70 masters, and 70 ensigns, 10 medical directors. 10 medical inspectors, 45 surgeons, 85 assistant and passed assistant surgeons, 8 pay directors, 9 and passed assistant surgeons, 5 pay university, pay inspectors, 35 paymasters, 15 passed assistant paymasters, 5 chef engineers with relative rank of captain, 10 chief engineers with the relative rank of tentenant-commander or freutenant, 55 passed assistant engineers and 35 easistant engineers with the relative rank for each as now fixed by law, to be retained on the active fact of the control of the contr list of the Navy to discharge the current cases of an all others, now on said list, shall be considered superamentry, and shall be placed on a separate list, not entitled to promotion and with leave of absence, but subject to be ordered to service with the proper pay of their grade only in time of war. And they shall retire on reaching the retiring age of their grade, or at any time before reaching that age, on their own application, and the efficiency service and examination, as vacances may occur, without regard to the officers remaining on the supernumeraly list.

Mr. Sawyer also gave notice that he would offer as an amendment to the Navy all Appropriation bill a province that different of the Navy on the relired list, who, on account of wounds or accidents received or diseases contracted in the line of duty requiring the constant and mid-spensable attendance of a third person, shall receive an allowance therefor of \$35 per month, but shall not be entitled to any other peason.

THE TREATY WITH THE SIOUX.

Washington, Feb. 3.-The Speaker laid before the House to-day a message from the President, recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress an agreement for a modification of the existing treaty with the Sloux Indians, accompanied by a report of the commission appointed to negotiate with the Indians. The report shows that, by the agreement which is now submitted to Congress, the great Sioux reservation has been broken up into separate reservations for the efferent agencies, and the surplus ceded to tae Government. These reservations are located in accordance with the wishes of the indians themselves and are intended to be of such extent as to give ample territory for the present and ruture needs of their occupants. The consideration is to consist principally of cattle for stock consideration is to consist principally of cattle for stock raising: the cattle rurnished to be regarded as an advance of capital to the findians, to be paid back. The theory is that the findians are thus, by an arrangement satisfactory to themselves, put in the way of obtaining an elevating and self-supporting employment. The number of cattle to be supplied by the Government, under the agreement womin or 25,000 cows and 1,000 buils, the agreement being to furnish each lodge with one cow and one yoke of exen, together with a yoke and chain. The lands ceded are scattered throughout the Sloux reservations in Dakola, Nebraska and Wyoming.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. Washington, Feb. 3 .- In the Senate today Mr. Maxey presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Coke, re-elected a Senator from Texas, Mr. Vance presented a memorial of certain members of the Legislature of North Carolina asking for a protective daty on tale.

In the House the Scuate bill to encourage the sholding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in 1884, was passed. Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent the importation of adulterated tea. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported and referred to Incorporate the United States Gas and Fuel Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Singleton offered a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the condition of affars at the Naval Academy, and report the cause of the trouble between the students and the Superintendent of the institution, whether there has been any Insubordination on the part of the sudents, and whether the superintendent has been exacting, oppressive and tyraunical in his management. Mr. Reed, of Maine, objected to its present consideration, expressing the tops that the Government could run a school without the interference of Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the Smithfort the Institution inviting the Senate and House to be sonian Institution inviting the Senate and House to be sonian Institution inviting the Senate and House to be sonian Institution inviting the Senate and House to be sonian Institution inviting the Senate and House to be sonian Institution in viting the Senate and House to be sonian Institution of which is a salue of Joseph Henry on Thursday, the 19th of April, 1883. Referred.

After consideration of the Fariff bill the House proceeded to the consideration of appropriate resolutions on the death of W. M. Lowe, of Alabama. After addresses by Mesars, Jones, of Texas, Ford and Burrows, of Missouri, and Oates and Herbert, of Alabama, the resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned. affairs at the Navat Academy, and report the cause of

THE PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Washington, Feb. 3.-The Speaker laid before the House this morning a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents. The statement shows that the total receipts were \$1,009,219, and total expenditures, \$683,867. The balance in the Treasury on account of the patent fund is \$2,205,471. The total number of applications requiring investigation and action were \$3,114. Total patents granted and certificates issued, 20,518. The report recommends an increase of the